Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 51.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the
Senate and House of Representatives.

When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence which has never failed to interpose for our relief, at the most critical periods of our history. One year ago, the sectional strife between the north and South, on the dangerous subject of slavery, had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy. The application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted as would remove the excitement from the States, and confine it to the territory where it legitimately belonged. Much has been done, I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object, during the last session of Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the territories whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the federal constitution, so long as the territorial condition shall remain.

This is now a well established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, that a territory has a right to come into the Union either as a free or a slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension among them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has nowhere been so happy as within that territory itself. Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all resistance to the territorial government established by Congress, have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increasing thousands of emigrants to make it their happy home.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught that resistance to lawful autority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the territory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their legislature it would at the present moment have contained a large additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance to rightful authority and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a constitution, under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the territorial government, they disregarded the principle, absolutely essential to the working of our form of government, that a majority of those who vote—not the majority who may remain at home, from whatever cause—must decide the result of an election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own error, they denied the authority of the convention thus elected to frame a constitution.

The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submission of the slavery question to a vote of the people, which, in my opinion, they were bound to do, under the Kansas and Nebraska act.—This was the all-important question which had alone convulsed the territory, and yet the opponents of the lawful government, persisting in their first error, refrained from exercising their right to vote, and preferred that slavery should continue, rather than surrender their revolutionary Topeka organization.

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail before the first Monday of January last when an election was held under the constitution.—A majority of the people then voted for a governor and other State officers, for a member of Congress, and members of the State legislature. This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The anti-slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant; and the political power of the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the legislature might, at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a convention to amend the constitution, either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kansas question would have been immediately and finally settled.

Under these circumstances, I submitted to Congress the constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed any official act which, in the respect, has afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, have restored peace to Kansas and harmony to the Union. In that event, the slavery question would ere this have been finally settled; according to the legally expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

With my deep convictions of duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to rejudge the proceedings of the convention, and declare the constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this, would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a constitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic, of the admission of territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their constitution.

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that territory should first come into the Union and then change any provision in their constitution not agreeable to themselves or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another constitution in accordance with their will? In either case the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas more speedily effected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress.

My recommendation, however, for the immediate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my own part, I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I, therefore, cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English Compromise, and approved the "act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," upon the terms therein prescribed.

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of common schools, which had ever been previously granted to any State upon entering the Union; and also the alternate sections of land for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the northern to the southern boundary, and from the eastern to the western boundary of the State. Congress, deeming these claims unreasonable, provided, by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have just referred, for the admission of the State on an equal footing with the original States, but "upon the fundamental condition precedent" that a majority of the people thereof, at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in place of the very large grants of public lands which they had demanded under the ordinance, accept such grants as had been made to Minnesota and other new States. Under this act, should a majority reject the proposition offered them, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition." In that event, the act authorizes the people of the territory to elect delegates to form a constitution and State government for themselves, "whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States." The delegates thus assembled "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government in conformity with the federal constitution." After this constitution shall have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, have left "the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State" to be "prescribed by law," and they "shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe."

An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the second day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress.—This being the case, they are now authorized to form another constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Representatives.

It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress by Kansas, before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that, after their sad experience in resisting the territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a constitution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka constitution.—Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton constitution. Surely, it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait, before making a third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty. During this brief period, the harmony of the States, as well as the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not, for a third time, be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. By waiting for a short time, and acting in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment.

This excellent provision, which Congress have applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possess the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this power ought not, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for the admission of Kansas. Had this been previously the rule the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course it would be unjust to give this rule a retrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the government, has already formed its constitution, elected its legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious dissentions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided, had this rule been established at an earlier period of the government.

Immediately upon the formation of a territory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to erect places of religious worship, and to devote their energies generally to reclaim the wilderness and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth. If, in this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the territory and the advancement of their own interests, are thus diverted to very different purposes.

The federal government has ever been a liberal parent to the territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their governments and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress, than to divert them from their useful employments, by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for embryo governors, senators, and members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single congressional district. They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union, with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution. Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new territory, at all homogeneous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Establish the rule, and all will look forward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is entitled to two senators and at least one representative in Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power devolves upon the Senate to select this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of the President the Vice President, thus elected by the Senate, becomes President of the United States. On all questions of legislation the senators from the smallest States of the Union have an equal vote with those from the largest. The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties, and of Executive appointments. All this has worked admirably in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with the character of a government instituted by sovereign States. I presume no American citizens would desire the slightest change in the arrangement. Still, is it not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people, collected in a territory, with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New York in the Senate of the United States?

For these reasons I earnestly recommend the passage of a general act, which shall provide that upon the application of a territorial legislature, declaring their belief that the territory contains a number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and if found sufficient, then, by the terms of this act, to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union. I also recommend that an appropriation may be made, to enable the President to take a census of the people of Kansas.

The present condition of the territory of Utah, when contrasted with what it was one year ago, is a subject for congratulation. It was then in a state of open rebellion, and cast what it might, the character of the government required that this rebelion should be suppressed, and, the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the constitution and the laws.—In order to accomplish this object, as I informed you in my last annual message, I appointed a new governor instead of Brigham Young, and other federal officers to take the place of those who, consulting their personal safety, had found it necessary to withdraw from the territory. To protect these civil officers, and to aid them, as a *posse comitatus*, in the execution of the laws in case of need, I ordered a detachment of the army to accompany them to Utah. The necessity of adopting these measures is now demonstrated.

On the 15th September, 1857, Governor Young issued his proclamation, in the style of an independent sovereign, announcing his purpose to resist by force of arms the entry of the United States troops into our own territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the territory to "hold themselves in redines to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion," and establish martial law from its date throughout the territory. These proved to be no idle threats. Forts Bridger and Supply were vacated and burnt down by the Mormons, to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fatiguing march. Orders were issued by Daniel H. Wells, styling himself "Lieutenant General, Nauvoo Legion," to stampede the animals of the United States troops on their march, to set fire to their trains, to burn the grass and the whole country before them and on their flanks, to keep them from sleeping by night surprises, and to blockade the road by felling trees, and destroying the fords of rivers, &c., &c., &c.

These orders were promptly and effectually obeyed. On the 4th October, 1857, the Mormons captured and burned, on Green river, three of our supply trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons, loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and carried away several hundred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially that General Johnson was obliged to reduce ration, and, even with this precaution, there was only sufficient left to subsist the troops until the first of June.

Our little army behaved admirably, in their encampment at Fort Bridger, under these trying privations. In the midst of the mountains—in a dreary unsettled, and inhospitable region, more than a thousand miles from home—they passed the severe and inclement winter without a murmur. They looked forward with confidence for relief from their country in due season, and in this they were not disappointed.

The Secretary of War employed all his energies to forward them the necessary supplies, and to muster and send such a military force to Utah as would render resistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood. In his efforts he was efficiently sustained by Congress. They granted appropriations sufficient to cover the deficiency thus necessarily created, and also provided for raising two regiments of volunteers, "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontiers. Happily, there was no occasion to call these regiments into service. If there had been, I should have felt serious embarrassment in selecting them so great was the number of our brave and patriotic citizens anxious to serve their country in this distant and dangerous expedition. Thus it has ever been, and thus may it ever be!

The wisdom and economy of sending sufficient reinforcements to Utah are established not only by the event, but in the opinion of those who, from their position and opportunities, are the most capable of forming a correct judgment. General Johnston, the commander of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of War, from Fort Bridger, under date of October, 1857, expresses the opinion that "unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on their (the Mormons) part is inevitable." This he considered necessary, to terminate the war "speedily and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means."

In the meantime, it was my anxious desire that the Mormons should yield obedience to the constitution and the laws, without rendering it necessary to resort to military force. To aid in accomplishing this object, I deemed it advisable, in April last, to dispatch two distinguished citizens of the United States, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, to Utah. They bore with them a proclamation, addressed by myself to the inhabitants of Utah, dated on the sixth day of that month, warning them of their true condition, and how hopeless it was on their part to persist in rebellion against the United States, and offering all those who should submit to the laws a full pardon for their past seditions and treasons. At the same time, I assured those who should persist in rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts. The instructions to these agents, as well as a copy of the proclamation, and their reports, are herewith submitted. It will be seen by their report of the 3d of July last, that they have fully confirmed the opinion expressed by General Johnson in the previous October, as to the necessity of sending reinforcements to Utah. In this they state, that they "are firmly impressed with the belief that the presence of the army here and the large additional force that had been ordered to this territory, where the chief inducements that caused the Mormons to abandon the idea of resisting the authority of the United States. A less decisive policy would probably have resulted in a long, bloody, and expensive war.

These gentlemen conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and rendered useful services in executing the humane intentions of the government.

It also affords me great satisfaction to state that Governor Cumming has preformed his duty in an able and conciliatory manner, and with the happiest effect. I cannot, in this connexion, refrain from mentioning the valuable services of Col. Thomas L. Kane, who, from motives of pure benevolence, and without any official character or pecuniary compensation, visited Utah during the last inclement winter, for the purpose of contributing to the pacification of the territory.

I am happy to inform you that the governor and other civil officers of Utah are now performing their appropriate functions without resistance. The authority of the constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the territory.

A portion of the troops sent to Utah are now encamped in Cedar Valley, forty-four miles southwest of Salt Lake City: and the remainder have been ordered to Oregon to suppress Indian hostilities.

The march of the army to Salt Lake City, through the Indian territory, has had a powerful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants to the far west against their depredations. This will also be the means of establishing military posts and promoting settlements along the route.

I recommend that the benefits of our land laws and pre-emption system be extended to the people of Utah, by the establishment of a land office in that territory.

I have occasion, also, to congratulate you on the result of our negotiations with China.

You were informed in my last annual message that our minister had been instructed to occupy a neutral position in the hostilities conducted by Great Britain and France against Canton. He was, however, at the same time, directed to co-operate cordially with the British and French ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty those just concessions to foreign commerce which the nations of the world had a right to demand. It was impossible for me to proceed further than this on my own authority, without usurping the war-making power, which, under the constitution, belongs exclusively to Congress.

Besides, after a careful examination of the nature and extent of our grievances, I did not believe they were of such a pressing and aggravated character as would have justified Congress in declaring war against the Chinese empire, without first making another earnest attempt to adjust them by peaceful negotiation. I was the more inclined to this opinion, because of the severe chastisement which had then but recently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our squadron, in the capture and destruction of the Barrier forts, to avenge an alleged insult to our flag.

The event has proved the wisdom of our neutrality. Our minister has executed his instructions with eminent skill and ability. In conjunction with the Russian plenipotentiary, he has peacefully but effectually co-operated with the English and French plenipotentiaries, and each of the four powers has concluded a separate treaty with China, of a highly satisfactory character. The treaty concluded by our own plenipotentiary will immediately be submitted to the Senate.

I am happy to announce that, through the energetic, yet conciliatory efforts of our consul general in Japan, a new treaty has been concluded with that empire, which may be expected materially to augment our trade and intercourse in that quarter, and remove from our countrymen the disapilities which have heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate, for approval, without delay.

It is my earnest desire that every misunderstanding with the government of Great Britain should be amicably and speedily adjusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the period of the revolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating and dangerous questions, threatening their friendly relations. This has partially prevented the full development of those feelings of mutual friendship between the people of the two countries, so natural in themselves, and so conducive to their common interest. Any serious interruption in the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, would be equally injurious to both. In fact, no two nations have ever existed on the face of the earth, which could do each other so much good or so much harm.

Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform you that the long pending controversy between the two governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it has been overruled by her most eminent jurists. This question was recently brought to an issue, by the repeated acts of British cruisers, in boarding and searching our merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the more injurious and annoying, as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coastwise trade between different States of the Union. Such vexatious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country, and to require the interposition of the government. Remonstrances were addressed to the British government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas, from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most fortunately, however, no collision took place, and the British government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the government of the United States, in the note of the Secretary of State to the British Minister at Washington, of April 10, 1858, which secure the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any circumstances whatever. The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honor on the British government, and evincing a just regard for the law of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries.

The British government, at the same time, proposed to the United States that some mode should be adopted by mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective, without being offensive, for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected, on good grounds, of carrying false colors. They have also invited the United States to take the initiative, and propose measures for this purpose. Whilst declining to assume so grave a responsibility, the Secretary of State has informed the British government that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer, having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicable spirit. A strong opinion is, however, expressed, that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation is an evil far less to be deprecated, than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of the seas. This government has yet received no communication specifying the manner in which the British government would propose to carry out their suggestion, and I am inclined to believe that no plan which can be devised, will be free from grave embarrassments. Still I shall form no decided opinion on the subject, until I shall have carefully and in the best spirit examined any proposal which they may think proper to make.

I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you that the complications between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted.

At the commencement of your last session, I had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unavailing discussions, the two governments would proceed to settle the Central American question in a practical manner, alike honorable and satisfactory to both; and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my last annual message, I stated that overtures had been made by the British government for this purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated. Their proposal was to withdraw these questions from direct negotiation between the two governments; but to accomplish the same object by a negotiation between the British government and each of the Central American republics whose territorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of the interpretation put upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United States, with certain modifications. As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject between the two countries.

Our relation with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character.

With Spain our relations remain in an unsatisfactory condition. In my message of December last, I informed you that our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new minister to that court, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if that were possible. This purpose has been hitherto defeated by causes which I need not enumerate.

The mission to Spain has been intrusted to a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who will proceed to Madrid without delay, and make another and a final attempt to obtain justice from that government.

Spanish officials, under the direct control of the Captain General of Cuba, have insulted our national flag, and, in repeated instances, have, from time to time, inflicted injuries on the persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth to numerous claims against the Spanish government, the merits of which have been ably discussed for a series of years, by our successive diplomatic representatives.—Notwithstanding this, we have not arrived at a practical result in any single instance, unless we may except the case of the Black Warrior, under the late administration; and that presented an outrage of such a character as would have justified an immediate resort to war. All our attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. The frequent and oft-recurring changes in the Spanish ministry have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait again and again, until

the new minister shall have had time to investigate the justice of our demands.

Even what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, have furnished no exception. These claims were for the refunding of duties unjustly exacted from American vessels at different custom houses in Cuba, so long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so manifestly equitable and just, that after a period of nearly ten years, in 1854, they were recognized by the Spanish government. Proceedings were afterwards instituted to ascertain their amount, and this was finally fixed according to their own statement (with which we were satisfied) at the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-four cents. Just at the moment, after a delay of fourteen years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would be repaid with interest, we have received a proposal offering to refund one-third of that amount, (forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-one cents,) but without interest, if we would accept this in full satisfaction. The offer is also accompanied by a declaration that this indemnification is not founded on any reason of strict justice, but is made as a special favor.

One alleged cause for procrastination in the examination and adjustment of our claims, arises from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish government to remove. Whilst the captain-general of Cuba is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that island, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed by officials under his control, on citizens of the U. States. Instead of making our complaints directly to him at Havana, we are obliged to present them through our minister at Madrid. These are then referred back to the captain-general for information; and much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigation and correspondence between Madrid and Cuba, and before the Spanish government will consent to proceed to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the captain-general were invested with authority to settle questions of easy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh, and could be promptly and satisfactorially ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish government to confer this power upon the captain-general, and our minister to Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect, we occupy a different position from the powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of our shores; our commerce with it is far greater than that of any other nation, including Spain itself, and our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the moment, we should be obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there is to refer it back to Cuba.

The truth is that Cuba, in its existing colonial condition, is a constant source of injury and annoyance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain, to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense both of life and treasure, solely for the purpose of arresting slavers bound to that island. The late serious difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the right of search, now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. Whilst the demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty and barbarous chiefs in Africa, for the purpose of seizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of affairs, it is impossible that the light of civilization and religion can ever penetrate those dark abodes.

It has been made known to the world by my predecessors, that the United States have, on several occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African slave trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the origin of the government, has been by fair purchase from France, Spain and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. The course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation.

The Island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embrace half the sovereign States of the Union. With that island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy while the existing colonial government over the Island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the Island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is, comparatively, unimportant. Such was the relative situation of the parties, when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States. Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success that I should be entrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish government immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion, by the example of Mr. Jefferson previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. Polk in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to the Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

I repeat the recommendation made in my message of December last, in favor of an appropriation "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." President Polk first made a similar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my immediate predecessor in December, 1853.—I entertain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain, of the 27th October, 1795; and whilst demanding justice we ought to do justice.—An appropriation, promptly made, for this purpose could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our negotiations with Spain.

Our position in relation to the independent States south of us on this continent, and especially those within the limits of North America, is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from ocean to ocean, and we must necessarily feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well being and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable government. We have never hitherto interfered, directly or indirectly, with its internal affairs, and it is a duty which we owe to ourselves to protect the integrity of its territory, against the hostile interference of any other power.—Our geographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well-settled policy in regard to the North American continent, render this an indispensable duty.

Mexico has been in a state of constant revolution almost ever since it achieved its independence. One military leader after another has usurped the government in rapid succession, and the various constitutions from time to time adopted have been set at naught almost as soon as they were proclaimed. The successive governments have afforded no adequate protection, either to Mexican citizens or foreign residents, against lawless violence. Heretofore, a seizure of the capital by a military chieftain has been generally followed by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period, but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affairs. A civil war has been raging for some time throughout the republic, between the central government at the city of Mexico, which has endeavored to subvert the constitution last framed, by military power, and those who maintain the authority of that constitution. The antagonist parties each hold possession of different States of the republic, and the fortunes of the war are constantly changing. Meanwhile, the most reprehensible means have been employed by both parties to extort money from foreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous contest.—The truth is that this fine country, blessed with a productive soil and a benign climate, has been reduced, by civil dissension, to a condition of almost hopeless anarchy and imbecility. It would be vain for this government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than ten millions of dollars, against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these demands.

Our late minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjustment of all pending questions with the central government of Mexico, and he performed his duty with zeal and ability. The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and others from gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed and even unnoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances have been addressed, without effect, to that government. Meantime, in various parts of the republic, instances have been numerous of the murder, imprisonments and plunder of our citizens, by different parties claiming and exercising a local jurisdiction; but the central government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort either to punish the authors of these outrages or to prevent their recurrence. No American citizens can now visit Mexico on lawful business, without imminent danger to his person and property. There is no adequate protection to either; and in this respect our treaty with that republic is almost a dead letter.

This state of affairs was brought to a crisis in May last, by the promulgation of a decree levying a contribution *pro rata* upon all the capital in the republic, between certain specified amounts, whether held by Mexicans or foreigners. Mr. Forsyth, regarding this decree in the light of a "forced loan," formally protested against its application to his countrymen, and advised them not to pay the contribution, but to suffer it to be forcibly exacted. Acting upon this advice, an American citizen refused to pay the contribution, and his property was seized by armed men to satisfy the amount.—Not content with this, the government proceeded still further, and issued a decree banishing him from the country. Our minister immediately notified them that, if this decree should be carried into execution, he would feel it to be his duty to adopt "the most decided measures that belong to the powers and obligations of the representative office." Notwithstanding this warning, the banishment was enforced, and Mr. Forsyth promptly announced to the government the suspension of the political relations of his legation with them, until the pleasure of his own government should be ascertained.

This government did not regard the contribution imposed by the decree of the 15th of May last, to be in strictness a "forced loan," and, as such, prohibited, by the tenth article of the treaty of 1826 between Great Britain and Mexico, to the benefits of which American citizens are entitled by treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution upon foreigners was considered an unjust and oppressive measure. Besides, internal factions in other parts of the republic, were at the same time levying similar exactions upon the property of our citizens, and interrupting their commerce. There had been an entire failure, on the part of our minister, to secure redress for the wrongs which our citizens had endured, notwithstanding his persevering efforts. And from the temper manifested by the Mexican government, he had repeatedly assured us that no favorable change could be expected, until the United States should "give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens," and that "severe chastening is the only earthly remedy for our grievances." From this statement of facts, it would have been worse than idle to direct Mr. Forsyth to retrace his steps and resume diplomatic relations with that government: and it was therefore deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from the city of Mexico.

Abundant, cause now undoubtedly exists, for a resort to hostilities against the government still holding possession of the capital.—Should they succeed in subduing the constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

On the other hand, should the constitutional party prevail, and the authority be established over the republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may possess the means. But for this expectation, I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary power to the President to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries shall be redressed, and our just demands be satisfied.—We have already exhausted every [illegible] means of obtaining justice. In such a case, this remedy of reprisals is recognized by the law of nations, not only as just in itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

But there is another view of our relations with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of affairs along our southwestern frontier, which demands immediate action. In that remote region, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile and predatory Indians roam promiscuously over the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and our adjoining territories. The local governments of these States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the Indians.—They have not the power, if they possessed the will, even to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing the border and committing depredations on our remote settlers. A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and property are wholly insecure. For this reason the settlement of Arizona is arrested, whilst it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southern border, sufficient for their own protection and that of the United States mail passing to and from California. Well-founded apprehensions are now entertained, that the Indians, and wandering Mexicans, equally lawless, may break up the important stage and postal communication recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very near to the Mexican boundary throughout the whole length of Arizona. I can imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unsettled frontier but for the government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same—and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn as soon as local governments shall be established in these Mexican States capable of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless and preserving peace along the border.

I do not doubt that this measure will be viewed in a friendly spirit by the governments and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, as it will prove equally effectual for the protection of their citizens on that remote and lawless frontier, as for citizens of the United States.

And in this connection, permit me to recall your attention to the condition of Arizona.—The population of that territory, numbering as, is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a government, without laws, and without any regular administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and I therefore repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona.

The political condition of the narrow isthmus of Central America, through which transit routes pass between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, presents a subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these transits that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance, as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extend throughout seventeen degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast, embracing the important State of California and the flourishing territories of Oregon and Washington. All commercial nations, therefore, have a deep and direct interest, that these communications shall be rendered secure from interruption. If an arm of the sea, connecting the two oceans, penetrated through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it could not be pretended that these States would have the right to arrest or retard its navigation, to the injury of other nations. The transit by land over this narrow isthmus occupies nearly the same position. It is a highway in which they themselves have little interest, when compared with the vast interests of the rest of the world.—Whilst their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require that this important passage shall not be interrupted by the civil wars and revolutionary outbreaks which have so frequently occurred in that region. The stake is too important to be left at the mercy of rival companies, claiming to hold conflicting contracts with Nicaragua. The commerce of other nations is not to stand still and await the adjustment of such petty controversies. The government of the United States expect no more than this, and they will not be satisfied with less. They would not, if they could, derive any advantage from the Nicaragua transit, not common to the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection, for the common use of all nations, is their only object. They have no objection that Nicaragua shall demand and receive a fair compensation, from the companies and individuals who may traverse the route; but they insist that it shall never hereafter be closed by an arbitrary decree of that government. If disputes arise between it and those with whom they may have entered into contracts, these must be adjusted by some fair tribunal provided for the purpose, and the route must not be closed pending the controversy. This is our whole policy, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to other nations.

All these difficulties might be avoided, if, consistently with the good faith of Nicaragua, the use of this transit could be thrown open to general competition; providing at the same time for the payment of a reasonable rate to the Nicaraguan government, on passengers and freight.

In August, 1852, the Accessory Transit Company made its first interoceanic trip over the Nicaragua route, and continued in successful operation, with great advantage to the public, until the 18th February, 1856, when it was closed, and the grant to this company, as well as its charter, were summarily and arbitrarily revoked by the government of President Rivas. Previous to this date, however, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the settlement of their accounts had arisen between the company and the government, threatening the interruption of the route at any moment. These the United States in vain endeavored to compose. It would be useless to narrate the various proceedings which took place between the parties, up to the time when the transit was discontinued. Suffice it to say that since February, 1856, it has remained closed, greatly to the prejudice of citizens of the United States. Since that time, the competition has ceased between the rival routes of Panama and Nicaragua, and, in consequence thereof, an unjust and unreasonable amount has been exacted from our citizens for their passage to and from California.

A treaty was signed on the 10th day of November, 1857, by the Secretary of State and Minister of Nicaragua, under the stipulations of which the use and protection of the transit route would have been secured, not only to the United States, but equally to all other nations. How and on what pretexts this treaty has failed to receive the ratification of the Nicaraguan government will appear by the papers herewith communicated from the State Department.—The principal objection seems to have been, to the provision authorizing the United States to employ force to keep the route open, in case Nicaragua should fail to perform her duty in this respect.

From the feebleness of that republic, its frequent changes of government, and its constant internal dissentions, this had become a most important stipulation, and one essentially necessary, not only for the security of the route, but for the safety of American citizens passing and repassing to and from our Pacific possessions. Were such a stipulation embraced in a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the knowledge of this fact would of itself most probably prevent hostile parties from committing aggressions on the route, and render our actual interference for its protection unnecessary.

The executive government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force, without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true, that on a sudden emergency of this character, the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief; but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility.

Under these circumstances, I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens travelling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away.—Without such a provision, our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless violence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act, for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes.

In reference to the Panama route, the United States, by their existing treaty with New Granada, expressly guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, "with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarassed in any future time while this treaty exists."

(Concluded next week.)

THE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.—The charter election in New York on Tuesday resulted in the substantial defeat of both wings of the Democracy. The chief contest was for Comptroller, and the vote stood:—Haws, Rep. and American, 32,800; Purser, Tammany Dem., 18,049; Russell, Anti-Tammany Dem., 11,916—Haws over Purser and Russell, 2,835. Brueninghausen, Rep., and Lynch, Anti-Tammany Dem., probably, are elected Almshouse Governors. The Herald sums up the general result as follows:

1. The Comptrollership. The Republicans have gained that.

2. The fight between the Sachems of Old Tammany and the Wood party. The Sachems have saved their bacon by the skin of their teeth, but the glory of Old Tammany departed in the struggle.

3. The contest in the election of school officers for the Bible in the public schools. The result is largely in favor of the Bible.

The Tribune says:

There is little reason to doubt that if, instead of putting up contractors and lobby agents, the Democratic party had selected as its candidates men of unblemished character and indisputable capacity, they would have been elected. The Republicans are now successful because they had committed their cause to worthy representatives. Their victory is not so much the victory of a party as of public virtue and public decency. It is this which gives it value far beyond that of any mere party advantage.

THRIVING GERMAN SETTLEMENT IN TEXAS.—A letter in the New York Herald, dated Fort Clark, Texas, thus refers to a thriving German settlement:

Some thirty miles from San Antonio is located the flourishing German village of New Braumfels, an oasis of thrift and industry amidst a desert of genuine Texian laziness. The main street of the village is very wide, and lined on either side by neat painted cottages, with tasty grass plots and flower gardens in front. Here you find an excellent hotel, a bakery, some fine stores, and no less than ten wagon factories. These German settlements abound in educated men—Hungarians, Poles, and even Austrians, rivaling the Germans themselves in education and refinement—all, or nearly all, exiles from the fatherland, on account of their political opinions. As I have remarked in a previous letter, these Germans are doing for Texas a great work of civilization, gradually convincing the people of that State that industry and economy carry wealth and prosperity along with them, and form the sure foundation of a powerful and influential community.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, DEC. 17, 1858.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.—The ninth volume of this paper, under our control, will be concluded on the 24th of December, inst., and a new one commenced on the 31st. The most of subscribers' subscriptions commence on the 31st, and to entitle them to receive the paper at $1.50, they must pay up old scores, and in advance, or $2.00 will be charged, after that day. This is as important to our patrons as it is to us, and we hope they will attend to it.

THE TARIFF OF 1857.

In the last *Gazette*, is a slang article attempting to fasten the passage of the Tariff of 1857 on the opposition party, and also charging the present hard times to the operations of that law.

We have so often proved the *falsity* of these assertions that we scarcely deem them worthy of any further refutation. We have shown that *all* the members of the House that voted against the Tariff of 1857, were Americans and Republicans, except *bare one!* We have shown that a large majority of those who did vote for it were Locofocos! We have shown that the President was a Locofoco. We have shown that the Senate was Locofoco by two thirds! We have shown that the House was divided, neither party having a majority, and neither party being able to elect their speaker by a majority of votes! We have shown from this that the opposition were not in power and could not pass any law! Mr. Wilson is only an individual member of the party, and his views are not the views of the party, any more than Asa Packer, the only Locofoco who voted against it, expressed the views of his party!—There are always one or more black sheep in a flock. Our party are almost unanimous for protection, as we are the protection party, and Senator Wilson, or anybody else, if they belong to our party on account of certain other great and important principles, cannot commit us against protection! Differences of opinion sometimes exist even among great political leaders, a notable example of which will be seen on reading the last message of Mr. Buchanan, and the last Report of his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb. Mr. Buchanan recommends *specific duties*, Cobb recommends the *ad valorum system*, one as different from the other as day is from night. Mr. Cobb is a Southerner, a member of Buchanan's Cabinet, and a leader of the Southern party, and Buchanan tolerates the differing in opinion in his Secretary while he attempts to force out of the party Mr. Douglas, for differing on another question to a not greater extent! But such is Buchanan, Lecompton, pro-slavery, free-trade Locofocoism! Enough, however, on this point.

The Tariff of 1857 was not the cause of the present hard times. We must go farther back to the Tariff of 1846. The act of 1857 was passed in the spring, and the *crash* came in September of the same year. It had not been long enough in operation for its provisions to be felt until the *crash* occurred! Certainly the contemptible hang-dog villian who penned the article in the Gazette will not object to the authority by which we prove this fact. Mr. Buchanan, in his last Message, says as follows in regard to it:

No government, and especially a government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequence would have followed in the United States, whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard. *The Tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result.* The general cause existing throughout the world, could not have been controlled by the legislature of any particular country.

The history of the country proves, Mr. Buchanan's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding that under every protective Tariff, times were good and our people prospered, and whenever such Tariff was repealed, we had a "revulsion," The present *crash* would have taken place in 1847 or 1848, had not the famine in Europe occurred, which afforded a market for all our surplus products, and the gold in California discovered, which paid the balance of trade against us; but even that source has failed to supply the deficiency—the balance of trade being so largely against us, and the *crash* has come, as come it must. If we want better times we must return to the principles of the Tariff of 1842, which was repealed by the Locofocos.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE.—The great demand which exists for its graduates, and the high salaries which they command are the best possible guarantees of the practical and business value of those whom the Iron City College recommends.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

PREACHER ARRESTED IN TENNESSEE.

We learn from the Mt. Morris (Ogle Co. Ill.) Independent Watchman, that Rev. Samuel Garber, of that county, a preacher among the Tunkers or German Baptists, was arrested a short time since, under the following circumstances:

"He went on a visit to his friends and acquaintances in East Tennessee, and, while there, was solicited to preach, which he readily agreed to, and, in the course of his sermon, incidentally alluded to Freedom, in its broad sense. For taking such liberties in a slave State, he was arrested and obliged to give bonds in the sum of $500 for his appearance in court."

Our Tunker friends will be admonished by the foregoing, that when they go into any of the Slave States, they will keep their mouths shut on the subject of Freedom. It is true, they are authorized by the blessed Gospel which they preach, to "proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound," but they will understand from the way Mr. Garber was served, that this Gospel must not be preached everywhere, however much they may feel it their duty to proclaim it. They may have heretofore supposed that this was a land of freedom, and that the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ could be proclaimed everywhere within its broad limits, "none daring to molest or make afraid," but Mr. G., at least, has been undeceived.

This quiet and unobtrusive denomination of Christians is pretty strong in some parts of Bedford County, and although in political sentiment they are almost unanimously opposed to the Locofoco slaveocracy, they seldom, or never vote! We think, however, when such facts as contained in the above paragraph come home to them, as well as to other christians, they will see the importance of hereafter casting their suffrages against a party that fines and imprisons faithful ministers of the meek and lowly Saviour, for uttering the doctrines of the Messiah and true liberty. Tunkers, and all other Christians, remember these things in the future, and let nothing prevent you from voting against such a party.

Troubles Ahead!

The American steamer Washington was lately boarded in the Gulf by officers of the British steamers Leopard and Valorous, on suspicion that they had arms and ammunition on board for the filibusters who lately escaped from the U. States, for Nicaragua. Trouble is evidently a brewing. The Philadelphia Bulletin of 13th inst., says:

If there is any faith to be put in signs, the waters of the Gulf of Mexico are likely to become troubled waters, and a great war is brewing there. It is stated that the Spanish Minister at Washington has formally announced to Secretary Cass that Spain has declared war against Mexico. This, of itself, is enough to complicate matters seriously, as any attempt now, on the part of Spain, to seize Mexico, or any portion of it, must lead to difficulty with this country. Simultaneously with this we hear of the departure of a French fleet to the Gulf, ostensibly for Central America, but more probably for Mexico, and this gives color to the idea that the governments of France and Spain, between which there is a strong sympathy since the Emperor's marriage, are going to co-operate, so as to place a Spanish or French prince upon a Mexican throne.

Coupling this affair with our disturbed relations with Mexico and Central America, the departure of Walker's expedition to Nicaragua, and the conduct of British vessels of war towards American vessels in the Gulf, there is strong reason for apprehending a very general rupture, and perhaps a serious one, in which the U. States and the European powers will be engaged, while Mexico and the Central American States will fall victims to the strongest.—When the President's Message, with its unnecessarily open avowal of his designs on Cuba and Mexico, reaches Europe, the three powers will naturally feel indignant, and their present plans, whatever they may be, will receive modifications that will give them a character more hostile than ever against the U. States. The emergency is a difficult one, and it is to be lamented that our government is not in better hands than it is. We do not wonder at hearing that there is much uneasiness and anxiety in the departments and diplomatic circles at Washington.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Lecompton Locofocoism has been telling the people that the Kansas question was settled, and that everything is peaceful and quiet there now, and that it was only the Americans and Republicans who were keeping it open for the purpose of political capital. By reference to the last Message of old Mr. Buchanan, it will be seen that he devotes three mortal columns to perverting and misrepresenting the Kansas question. If the question was settled, who is it now that is opening the old sores and keeping up the agitation? For what purpose is the agitation kept up by the old man? Let his apologists and friends answer! It won't do for fippenny-bit papers like the *Gazette*, and small politicians generally, to charge the keeping up of the agitation on the opposition hereafter.

Col. J. W. Forney.

The Locofoco Lecompton papers throughout the country, have been and yet continue to be unsparing in their abuse of Col. Forney, the most powerful writer, and one of the most talented men in that party, because he would not bow down and worship the golden calf of Mr. Buchanan. In a late number of the "Press," he replys to these jackals in the following significant paragraph:

"Occasionally we see, in an Administration paper, sentences like these: "The anti-Lecompton Democrats will be forgiven if they return

to the party; but such men as Forney, can never be pardoned." As we may be supposed to know the aforesaid Forney, having been intimately connected with him for the last forty-one years, and hoping to live and die with him, we take the liberty of answering such impertinences thus: The principles of the Democratic party are everything to us. They are first and vital. We will cling to them as the shipwrecked mariner clings to his plank when night is closing around him. But when the organization of that party is usurped by a set of official hirelings, and turned into an endorsement of repulsive doctrines, we reject the organization, and trample upon it. As to whether these officials pardon us for this or not, concerns us nothing. We feel that we should not pardon ourselves if we did not boldly maintain this, our position. Gentlemen of the Administration, you will need *The Press* a long while before it will need you.

We only publish part of the President's message this week. Its great and unnecessary length almost precluded us from publishing it at all.

For the Inquirer.

MR. OVER:—About one-half of the first winter month is gone, and yet I have seen no movement on the part of the authorities of our Borough, to protect our water works during the cold weather which we may expect to have soon. Do the Burgess and Council intend to permit the hydrants to remain in their present exposed condition? If they do, the consequences, of course, will be, that they will be frozen up—the pipes burst—no water to be had for any purpose, not even to extinguish a fire, should one break out, and in the spring, repairs to be made at a cost of perhaps treble the amount that would be required now to prevent all these dire results. I hope immediate attention will be given to this matter by those whose duty it is to attend to it.

A TAXPAYER.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE P. AND C. RAILROAD.—On Monday week the stockholders of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company held their annual meeting at the office of the Company, on Fourth street, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The Report of the officers was read and accepted, after which the meeting went into an election for twelve Directors, which resulted in the choice of the following ticket, there being no opposition:

DIRECTORS.

Benjamin H. Latrobe, Baltimore.
Benjamin Deford, "
William F. Murdoch, of Baltimore.
Thomas Bakewell, Pittsburg.
Joseph Peacock, "
John Watt, "
Jos. W. Woodwell, "
Chas. H. Paulson, "
William Phillips, "
Alexander Miller, Allegheny county,
Daniel R. Davidson, Fayette county.
Cyrus P. Markle, Westmoreland county.

After the result was announced, the new Directors met and re-elected Benjamin H. Latrobe, President of the Board, and Alexander L. Russell, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphans Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 15th day of November, A. D., 1858, before the same Court.

On motion of JOHN MOWER, Esq., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Clair, late of Bedford Borough, in said County, dec'd, to wit: Jacob, who is dead, leaving issue, a Daughter, Mary Ann, who is intermarried with George Hines, residing in the State of Ohio, Mary McKinley residing in Bedford, Catharine, intermarried with Anthony Stiffler, residing in Bedford, John, who is dead, leaving five Children, viz: George, residing in the West, Henry, residing in Fredrick County, Md., William residing in the West, Margaret, intermarried with George Beckley, residing in Fredrick County, Md., and John residing at the same place, Joseph, Sarah, intermarried with Thomas Slack, now dead, leaving issue, six children, residing in Bedford County, viz: George, Mary, intermarried with G. J. Rock, Jane, Margaret Amanda and Franklin, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Over, residing in Bedford and Samuel, residing in the State of Kentucky, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford in and for said County, on the 2d Monday, 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the said Real Estate of said John Clair, dec'sed, at the Valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereto set my hand, and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 24th day of November, A. D 1858.

Attest, SAMUEL H. TATE, Clerk.
WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Dec. 17, 1858.

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphans Court, held at Bedford, in and for Bedford County, on the 15th day of November A. D., 1858, before the Judges of the same Court.

On motion of JOHN MOWER, Esq., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs and legal reprentatives of John Kegg, late of Colerain tp., in said County, deceased, to wit: William, residing in Hancock County, Ohio, Emanuel, Mary Ann, residing in Bedford County, John, residing in California, Jacob, Josiah, residing in Bedford County, Rebecca, residing in Huntingdon County, Pa., and Margaret, residing Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 2d Monday 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Kegg, deceased, at the Valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 24th day of November, A. D 1858.

Attest, S. H. TATE, Clerk.
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Dec. 17, 1858.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome articles are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Lanes, Velvets, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens' Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hoisery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods.

Milliners would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.

Dec. 17, 1858.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Dec. 17, 1858.

Auditor's Notice.

Chaffe, Stout & Co., vs D. S. Berkstresser, } Testatum Venditioni Exponas, from Huntingdon County, No. 2, November term, 1858. The undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the money in the hands of Sheriff Fluck, arising from sale of Defts. property, to and among the creditors entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, January 14, 1859, at his office, at which all persons interested can attend, if they see proper.

R. D. BARCLAY.
Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Jeremiah Weight and Simon Karn, Executors &c., of Charles Weight, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 5th day of January, 1859, at 10 o'clock of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Auditor.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers, living in Colerain Township, on the estate of Samuel Diehl, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY P. DIEHL,
ANDREW KOONS,
Dec. 17, 1858-f. *Adm'rs.*

Attention Bedford Riflemen!



YOU are hereby ordered to appear in Winter Uniform, (with plume and pompon,) at the Court House, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 8th day of January, next at 10 o'clock, A. M., with ten rounds of blank cartridge. It is expected that a full turn out will be made, as business of importance demands every member present, who wishes any benefit arising from the late Military Law, passed April, 1858. By order of the Capt.

WM. DIBERT, O. S.
Dec. 10, 1858.

CASH BUYERS,
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND buy your goods at the CHEAP STORE of
OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,
Where they have just received their second supply of

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Embracing a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of GOODS for the season, and at greatly REDUCED PRICES. They call special attention to their

Boot and Shoe Department,

Where you will find a large and varied stock of
BOOTS and SHOES,
Made expressly to their order, and which they will sell at the lowest prices.

N. B. Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Dec. 3, 1858.-2m.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by *cash or note.*

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 29, 1858.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been gatted to the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the Estate of Catherine Hardinger, late of said Township, dec'd all person indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI HARDINGER,
Dec. 10, 1858.-f. *Executor.*

STRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Bedford township, some time in August last, a red and white spotted steer, supposed to be about three years old, a crop off the left ear, and a piece out of the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CHARLES SMITH.
Dec. 10, 1858.-e.

Last Notice.

WE have left the Notes and accounts due us in East Providence Township, in the hands of G. W. Householder, Esq. also, our Notes and Books in the hands of M. M. Peebles, Esq., in Bloody Run. If not paid by the first of January next suits will be instituted, without respect to persons.

MURRAY & BROTHER
Bloody Run,
Nov. 26, 1858.-* }

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in Pleasantville, St. Clair Township, on

SATURDAY, THE 8th OF JANUARY, next,

the following described real estate, viz:

A Lot of ground in said Town, with Dwelling House, Store House, Stable and other improvements thereon, now in possession of Simon Hershman.

Terms: Cash at confirmation of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r of the estate of Louis Hammer, dec'd.
Nov. 26, 1858.-d.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly attended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

FOR SALE,
OR
TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stoverstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council B'nff's.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story Co., Iowa

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO.

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-buildings. The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by, leading to Hollidaysburg, which, with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Philip H. Hoover, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County died, seized of the following real estate, to wit: a tract of land, situate in said township, containing one hundred and eighty two acres, more or less, with about 90 acres cleared, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, barn, stable, &c., adjoining lands of Jacob Dull, Henry Horn, Peter Hilligas and others, which by his last will and testament he devised to his sons, to wit: George, residing in Stark County, Ohio; Henry and John residing in Bedford County, Pa.; William, residing in Somerset County, Pa.; Philip, residing in Bedford County, aforesaid; and Jacob, residing in Henry County, Iowa; leaving also a widow, Margaret Hoover, to whom he gave the "one third of all the interest of all his estate," but who declines taking under the will aforesaid; leaving issue also daughters, to wit: Catherine, Maria, Susanna; and grandchildren, the issue of Margaret, and of Elizabeth, both deceased.

Now therefore, a writ of partition or valuation having been granted, on petition by the Orphans Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, notice is hereby given to all the above parties interested, that I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Thursday, the 30th day of December instant, on the premises, when and where all persons interested can attend.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 3, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on *Saturday the 1st day of January, next*, the following described real estate, being a tract of land containing 50 acres or thereabouts, 30 of which are cleared and under fence.

The improvements are a *Grist Mill, Log and frame Dwelling House, Barn* and other out-buildings.—There is also an *orchard* thereon.

This property is in Londonderry Township, adjoining lands of Christian Allbright, Jas. Mattingly, John M. Buchanan and others.

It is close to the route of the Connellsville railroad—In close proximity with Cumberland and presents opportunities for a profitable investment.

Terms: Cash at confirmation of sale.

CHARLES HOYMAN,
J. C. ALLBRIGHT.
Adm'rs of the Estate of Sam'l Hoyman, dec'd.
Nov. 19, 1858.-t.

LOOK OUT!

NEW GOODS!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that

REED & MINNICH

Have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce.*

Nov. 19, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on

FRIDAY THE 7th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,

the following described real estate situate in St. Clair Township, viz: a tract of land containing 181 acres and 90 perches, with Log House, Frame Barn and other buildings thereon. There is also an apple orchard on the premises.

This land adjoins John R. and Andrew Mowry, Christ's heirs, Jacob Burket and others—is in a good state of cultivation, is well watered and presents fair opportunities for profitable investment.

Terms: Cash at confirmation of Sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r of the Estate of Philip Ickes, dec'd.
Nov. 26, 1858.-d.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THE Teachers of Bedford Co. are hereby requested to meet in Bedford on Wednesday the 29th of December to hold a two days' Institute in connection with the Teachers of the Normal School. It is the duty of all the Teachers in the county to attend. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion. School Directors, Friends of Education and the Public in general are respectfully invited to attend.

H. HECKERMAN, *Co. Supt.*

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

THE Winter session of Bedford Academy will commence on Monday next, 22d, inst.

G. W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Nov. 19, 1858. *Principal.*

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles. Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

TO INVALIDS.

Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician

Physician for diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart, formerly Physician to the

CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, also to INVALIDS RETREAT.

Author of "Letters to Invalids," Editor of the "Medical Stethyscope," &c.,

DECEMBER APPOINTMENTS.

Bedford, Washington House, Wednesday, Dec. 22d.
Somerset, Glade House, Dec. 20.
Cumberland, Dec. 17.
Johnstown, Dec. 24.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies is to get at the disease in the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines.—The reason that consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they had never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet they were so administered that they should act constitutionally, exending immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.

Prolapsus and all other forms of female complaints, irregularities, and weakness.

Palpitation and other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease. No charge for consultation.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.
July 8, 1858.

SAVE A DOLLAR

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

SUBSCRIBE FOR 1859.

THIS popular monthly magazine will be greatly enlarged for 1859. It will contain nearly 1000 pages; from 25 to 30 steel plates; and about 800 Wood Engravings—and all this for only Two Dollars a year. This is more, proportionately, than any magazine ever gave—hence "Peterson" is emphatically

The Magazine for the Times!

In addition to the usual quantity of Tales, Poems, &c., there will be given *Three Original Novelets*, viz: "Jillian," by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS; "The Old Stone Mansion," by CHARLES J. PETERSON; and "Helen Graeme," by FRANK LEE BENEDICT—"Peterson's Magazine" is conceded to have no rival for

ITS COLORED FASHION PLATES!

Each number contains a Fashion Plate, engraved on Steel and colored; also, a dozen or more New Styles, engraved on Wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a dress, mantilla, or child's costume can be cut out without the aid of a mantua-maker.

It is also unrivaled for its magnificent Mezzotints! Patterns for the work table! Patterns for bonnets, cloaks, dresses, &c. Household and other receipts. It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. Try it for one year.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year,	$2 00
Three copies, for one year,	5 00
Five copies, for one year,	7 50
Eight copies, for one year,	10 00
Sixteen copies, for one year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.—Three, five, eight or sixteen copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club, our "Album for 1859" will be given, gratis, or, if preferred, a copy of the Magazine for 1858. For a club of sixteen, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1859, in addition. Address post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON.
306 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. No 18.
☞Specimens sent gratis.
Nov. 26, 1858.

PICKLES AND SHOES TO BOOT.

"Many men of many minds,"
Many shoes of many kinds;
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for heel behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high, some low, some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels,

If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little cheaper kind;
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits or pickles well put up,
Preserved fruits, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste.
To FERGUSON'S be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare;
To please the taste of every one,
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce, and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use;
And when you call, just bring along,
What is the object of our song,

HARD TIMES RELIEF!

Nov. 5, 1858.

RICH FALL GOODS!
MRS. SARAH E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every discription, and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs victorine capes, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

Country Milliners can be supplied with all kinds of Millinary Goods.
Oct. 22, 1858.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER
So Long Unsuccessfully Sought,
FOUND AT LAST!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY hair to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head: removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c. from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 2d, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Pro. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three new customers* and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as you can gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours very respectfully,

DANIEL LATHORP & Co.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo. Nov. 19, '56.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprize, and that of all our friends a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours Respectfully,
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.
And sold by all good Druggists.
Oct. 1, 1858.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—

MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business man.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2,50 per week—Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct. 1, 1858.-2y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Londerbaugh & Pec, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford on Saturday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit: One tract of Land, containing 41 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, stone grist mill with two run of stone, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Beegle, Dibert, and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Beard, and to be sold for cash.

WM S. FLUKE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bedford, Nov. 26, '58. }

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞*Cancer cured without the knife.*

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and can ult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858-1y.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, earlier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two tea-spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks, while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.
June 11, 5858.-zz.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford turnpike Road Company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of Joshua Palmer, in Allegheny township, Somerset County, on Monday the 3d of January, next, to elect a President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of Said Company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL, President.
Dec. 3, 1858.

HOLYDAY FESTIVITIES.

FURGUSON & Co have just received a splendid assortment of Fruits, Preserves, Pickles, Marmalades &c. including Peaches for Pies.—Brandy Cherries and Peaches, Pickled oysters, Salmon. Lobsters, Pine Apples, Limes, Apricots, Oranges &c., &c., &c.

Sold at the lowest living Profits.
Dec. 3, 1858.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

BURNING FLUID and Fine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

THE "GREAT REPUBLIC" MONTHLY.

To the Public, the Book and Periodical Trade, and the Press.

We have the honor to announce that we shall issue, on or about the 1st of December next, so as to be in season to command the early attention of the public and the periodical trade, the FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, to be called THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY.

It is intended to make this Magaze superior in every respect to anything ever before issued in this country. The general scope of its character can best be understood by its name. It will be thoroughly national—in no wise sectional or sectarian, and wholly impersonal. It will offer to the writers and thinkers of this Union a common field, where they can meet on the highest ground of cotemporary literature. It will aim to gather about it every variety of intellect.

The range of articles will be a wide one, covering, among other grounds, Essays, Sketches, Humorous Tales, Stories, Historical Incidents, Reviews, Critiques, Biographies, Scientific Articles, Travels, Table Talk, Dramas, Incidents, Politics, Poems, Ballads, Stanzas, Sonnets, Music, Correspondence, Gossip, etc., etc., etc.

The Magazine will be profusely illustrated in the highest style of wood engraving.

The Literary department will present greater variety, combined with more thorough excellence, it is believed, than ever before offered to the American public in a single periodical. The following authors and popular writers are included in the list of contributors engaged:

George D. Prentice,	Thomas Mackellar,
Charles Swain,	H J Brent, (Stirrup,)
Fitzgreen Halleck,	F W Hunt, M D,
Charles J. Ingersoll,	Edmund Flagg,
Oresters A. Brownson,	Fayette Hurd,
Gen. Geo. P. Morris,	Hannah F Gould,
Nathaniel Deering,	Sarah Helen Whitman,
Hon. Charles Gayarre,	Caroline K Kinkland,
Wm. Gilmore Simms.	Elizabeth F Ellet,
Park Benjamin,	Jane Emmina Locke,
Albert Pike, of Ark..	Alice Carey,
Abbe Adrian Rouquette,	Phebe Carey,
Rev. Ralph Hoyt,	Madame Levert,
Seba Smith,(J Downing.)	Mary Forest,
J T Headley,	M E Stebbins, (Mrs Hewett,)
John G Saxe,	Elizabeth Oakes Smith,
Licut M F Maury,	Anna C Botta, (Miss Lynch,)
Edward S Gould,	Louisa S McCord,
Charles F Briggs,	Maria J McIntosh,
C P Cranch,	Alice B Haven,
Wm H C Hosmer	Pamelia S Vining,
George W Peck,	Mary A Rice,
R H Stoddard,	Ada M Kennicott,
John R Thompson,	Elizabeth K Churchill,
Frederick S. Cozzens,	Clara Doty,
A J Requier,	Abbie W Cracker,
Maj J H Eaton, U S A,	Nellie Burchfield,
Levi Reuben,	Ann E Porter,
Thomas Dunn English,	Lucy N Godfrey,
Duncan Kennedy,	Lavinia S Goodwin,
Rev Newell A Prince,	Jane G Austin.
Henry B Hirst,	
Henry Ward Pettit,	

In addition to the foregoing brilliant army of American authors, there are a large number of first-class writers engaged, (among them some of the most distinguished of the day,) who are compelled, from pre-existing engagements, or other causes, to withhold their names for the present, but who will, nevertheless, contribute frequently to our pages. We would also announce that we shall add to our list of contributors the names of other distinguished authors, as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be completed.

Each number will contain an original piece of music, composed expressly for this work

Of the superior excellence of the Magazine in every respect, and of the certainty of its permanent success, very little more need be said.

The terms and general conditions of Magazine will be as follows:

TERMS:

VOLUMES.—There will be two volumes a year, of about 700 royal octavo pages each, commencing in January and July, and ending in June and December, respectively, making six numbers to each volume, and twelve numbers to each year. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

PRICES.—Single copies, $ 0 25

Subscription, 1 copy one year, sent by mail,		3 00
CLUBS. 2 copies one year,		5 00
" 3 " " "		7 00
" 4 " " "		9 00
" 5 " " "		10 00

And all additional copies, over five, at the rate of $2 each, if sent to the same Club. Clubs may be formed at different Post Offices. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PREMIUM SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Entitling the subscriber to the Magazine for one year, and to their choice of either of our two great steel engravings, entitled, "THE LAST SUPPER," AND "THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING," FOUR DOLLARS.

The engraving will be sent on rollers by mail, prepaid.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS can make liberal and satisfactory arrangements upon application, stating the territory required.

All Postmasters and clergymen are authorized to receive subscriptions, whichthey may forward to us, giving name and address of subscriber, and deduct 25 per cent, for their trouble

POSTAGE AND POST OFFICE REGULATIONS. The rate of postage willnot exceed three cents for each number, to be paid in all cases at the office where it is received.

CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS will remit thirty-six cents each, in addition to subscription, to prepay postage to the line.

All communications to be entitled to answer, must contain return stamps.

Subscribers must in all cases write names, Town, County and State in full, as legibly as possible.

There is little risk in sending money by mail.—Large sums should be remitted by draft, if possible, or registered letter. OAKSMITH & CO.,
Publishers of the "Great Republic" Monthly, 112 and 114 William street, New York.
Nov. 26, 1858.

LADIES BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods*, now opened, and ready for inspection, at the BAZAAR

DRESS GOODS.

Consisting in part of Robe and plain Silks, Cashmers, Poil Dechevres, flounced and side striped DeLaine Robes, fancy and Bayadere DeLaines, French, plain and printed DeLaines, Opera Flannels English and French Merinos, Poplins, Velvets, De-Beigs, Brilliants, American and French Ginghams, English and American Prints. Shawls—a great variety such as, Long, Square and Mantilla.—Cloaks—Circular, Raglan and Mantilla styles. Furs—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs. Expansion, Skirts &c.

BONNETS,

Bridal, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Tuffted Silk, Chenille, Straw and morning bonnets, Infant's Caps, Childrens' and Misses' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, Head-dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers—French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French Sets, Collars, Childrens Sets, Edgings, Laces, Flouncings Veils, &c.

Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes—Perfumery—Jewelry, and an endless variety of Fancy articles.

All of the above goods have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call Ladies and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The Public will please accept Mrs. H D. PEBOU'S thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.
Nov. 5. 1858.

PURE CASTOR OIL at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

BEDFORD *Machine Shop!*

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warrented to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES.
Machinist.

Bedford, May 7, 1858.-8m

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

OSTER MANSPEAKER & CARN, have now in store a completestock of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

Embracing printed Byadore, Pacific, and Hamilton Delaines, Robes Volentine, Robes A'Quilla, rich Black and Fancy Silks, Saxony and Paris Plaids, Coburgs and Merinos, in all desirable colors, from 25 cts. up, Plain and printed Persian Cloth, from 12½ cts, up, printed Flannels, Indian Linens, Swiss and Cambrick Muslins, Scotch Plaid and Bay State Blanket Shawls from $1,50 up, Gloves and Hosiery, dress trimmings and Fringes, Morino under shirts and drawers, Comforts and Scarfs. Bleached and unbleached Muslins, in all widths, from 6¼ cts. up, checks, ginghams, tickings, flannels, new style fall Prints from 6¼ cts. up, Linseys, Jeans, Satinetts from 37½ cts. up, Cassimers, Cloths, and every other article usually kept in a well assorted

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, Fresh family Groceries, &c. &c.

We respectfully invite every person to call and examine our Goods before purchasing as we are determined to sell exceedingly low for cash or approved produce.
Oct. 15, 1858.

THE PHILADELPHIA
EVENING BULLETIN.

An Independent Daily Newspaper, devoted especially to the Interests of Pennsylvania

CONTAINING

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC NEWS,
Sixteen Hours in Advance of Morning Papers.

Original, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence.

Editorials on all subjects, and Full Reports of all the news of the day. The Commercial and Financial Departments are full, and are carfully attended to.

☞As an advertising Medium there is no better paper in the State the circulation being next to the largest in the city, and among the most intelligent and influential of the population.

TERMS:

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
CUMMINGS & PEACOCK, Prop'rs.
112 South Third st., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY BULLETIN,

A HANDSOME, WELL FILLED

Family Weekly Newspaper,

Is published by the Proprietors at the following unprecedented low rates:

1 copy, one year,		$1 00
6 copies	"	5 00
13	" "	10 00
21	" "	15 00
30	" "	20 00
100	" "	50 00

FURTHER INDUCEMENTS!

The largest club (over 100) will be sent for three years.

The next largest club (over 100) will be sent for two years. Address

CUMMINGS & PEACOCK, Prop'rs.
[No. 112 South Third st., Philada.
Dec. 2, 1858.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

Hainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *Advance.* Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 17th of January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Hainsburg.
June 4, 1858.-zz.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music nged to order.
SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.
March 7, 1857.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

IN order to make room for Fall and Winter Goods J. & J. M. Shoemaker will sell goods at very reduced prices, at the Colonnade Store.
Aug. 27.

HOME JOURNAL, 1859.

NEW SERIES—NEW ATTTACTIONS—NEW **WRITERS.**

MORRIS AND WILLIS, EDITORS.

A new Series of this widely-circulated family newspaper, will commenced on *the first day of January next*— printed on fine paper and new type.

With the January number will begin the publication of *a series of Beautiful.*

Original Works of Facts and Fiction,

written expressly for the Home Journal, by the best.

AUTHORS OF AMERICA.

The first of these is from the pen of a gifted writer, and is a tale of love and lucre, entitled,

TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK!

BY A LADY CONTRIBUTOR.

The scene is lain in this city during the memerable winter of the great fire. The incidents are natural and familiar, and the characters skilfully drawn and grouped: the plot is clearly defined and well-manged— the style easy, graceful and flowing, and the *denouncement* conveys a most useful lesson. *It is a work of sterling merit.*

This story will be followed by a "Tale of the South," and one of startling interest, by an eminent Southern author, called

THE AVENGER!

This production is entirely American in construction, plot, incident, dialogue, scene, tone, conclusion. It could not have been true of any other country, and possesses attractions of a peculiar nature for those "to the manor born." It is *spicciality*—a *bonne bouche* of remarkable value.

The third on this attractive series of American stories is

THE YOUNG WIFE'S DIARY.

BY A DAUGHTER OF THE WEST.

It contains the whole history of womans's trials, and will be read with the deepest feeling by all classes of the community.

These charming stories will be succeeded by others of a similar description, several of which are already in preparation.

All the former peculiar features of this paper, which have it a world-wide reputation, will be continued, while the several new ones will give an infinite variety to its ever diversified pages. Among them are a number of fresh, spicy, amusing,

Original Comic Stories,

which smack and relish of the wit, humor, raciness, brilliancy, and sparkle of the times.

As heretofore, no labor nor expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation of the Home Journal, which is everywhere, both at home and abroad, acknowledged to be the most refined and elegant repertory of Literature and the Arts on this side of the sea, and the

Best and Cheapest Family Newspaper

IN THE WORLD.

As no more copies of the *new series* will be printed than are ordered, those who desire to begin with the commencement of the volume will be able to do so by forwarding their subscriptions without delay.

TERMS:

For one copy, two dollars; for three copies, five dollars—or one copy for three years, five dollars; for a club of seven copies, ten dollars; for a club of fifteen copies, twenty dollars; and at that rate for a larger club—always in advance. Address.

MORRIS & WILLIS.
Editors and Proprietors, 107 *Fulton-street, New York.*
Dec. 3, 1858.

"Thick Darkness covers the Earth,
And Gross Darkness the People."

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

And all Others, will take Notice!

THAT they can supply themselves, in any quantities with

Jones' Far Famed Patent
NON EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE or COAL OIL LAMPS,

At the Wholesale and Retail, HEAD QUARTERS,
38. South SECOND Street, 38.
PHILADELPHIA.

The *only place* where exclusive Agencies can be obtained for the States of Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware

These Lamps give a light equal in intensity of flame, and similar in appearance to Gas, and are claimed to be superior to all other portable lights, now in use. No fear of Explosion.—No offensive odor.—No smoke.—Very easily trimmed.—As easily regulated as a Gas Light.—Can be adapted to all purposes.—And better than all for a poor man.—50 per cent cheaper than any other portable light, now in common use.

SOLE AGENCY ALSO, FOR

KNAPPS Patent Rosen and Coal Oil LAMP.

☞Lamps, Oils, Wicks, Shades, and every article in the line. S. E. SOUTHLAND,
Agent.
No. 38 South SECOND Street, PHILAD'A.
Sept. 10, 1858.

DR. WALTON'S
AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED, YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course.—Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.
Jan. 29, 1858.-zz.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.
Bedford, April 30, 1858

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

THE GREAT PURIFIER!—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poltices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronuunced it CANCER, and proscribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies —the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease "a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In Febuary, 185', he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Searcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence: who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. D. MCCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858. before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones. JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle,* pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine. her
JANE ✕ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND. MCMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do.; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barnabilurs Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Water-treet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Sept. 17, 1858.-6m.

HO! FOR BARGAINS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries,* such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.
Oct. 22, 1858.

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.-tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand,* where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. GEO. B. AMICK.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY,
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Shuck & Co., are requested to call and make settlement, as they are determined to close their books by the 1st of January, 1859, either by payment of cash or note.

S. SHUCK & CO.
Oct. 8, 1858.

Barley Wanted.

THE subscriber will give the highest cash price for good Barley, on delivery at his Brewery in the east end of Bedford.
Oct. 22, 1858-tf E. HOFFMAN.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

de14 DANIEL BORDER.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffius.
Nov. 6. 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.
Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.-zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated theniselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

Hummel's
Premium Essence of Coffee

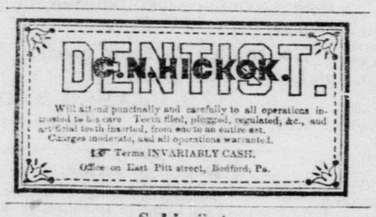
COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.
June 18, 1858.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfuhy to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.



Sold Out.

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire stock of Goods begs leave to notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to him either by note or book account to call and settle before the first of January 1859.

All neglecting to do so will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

G. W. RUPP.
Oct. 22, 1858.

WM. C. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.
September 3, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.
March 7, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Middle Woodbury Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in South Woodberry Township, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB LONG,
Nov. 5, 1858. *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of the Orphans Court of Bedford County to the undersigned upon the Estate of Levi Clark, late of West Providence Township dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS,
Nov. 5, 1858. *Administrator.*

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DR. F. C. REAMER,
BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolffs' Schiedam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Feb. 19, 1857.

NEW FEATURES—FIFTH YEAR OF THE
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS!

BEAUTIFUL ART JOURNAL!

VALUABLE PREMIUMS, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 30 x 38 inches on the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every person remitting three dollars, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Also a copy of the beautiful

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL,

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free season Tickets of admission to the Eastern (or Dusseldorf,) and Western Galleries of the Association.

There will also be given to the subscribers several hundred valuable works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., from celebrated American and foreign Artists.

Subscriptions will be received up to January 1, 1859. On the evening of that date the premiums will be awarded to subscribers.

For full particulars, see December Art Journal, price 50 cents. Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on the receipt of 18 cents in Postage stamps or coin. Address,

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
Eastern office, 548 Broadway, N. Y.,
Or, Western office, 166 Water st., Sandusky, O.
Dec. 2, 1858.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partner ship under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857,

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.
April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and pietre Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.
May 22, 1857.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemering, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel; Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.
May 7, 1858

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D. BRODE has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screaning Machines, Mill Bushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices, Mill Burrs of the best quality, and all kinds of Mill machinery, can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.
Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Sept. 24, 1858.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.
March 6. 1857.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr Harry's, Drug Store.
August6, 1858.